

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4913.

號五月四年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

日四十月三年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. BAKER, DRAGON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. OPHEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 8 per Annum.
" 6 " " 7 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions on the Owners' behalf, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th April, 1879, at 5.30 P.M.,—

On the Ground, all that PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND, at Kowloon, known as GARDEN LOT No. 4, formerly occupied by the late Mr. W. H. NOTLEY.

Dimensions—North 297' 0"
South 280' 0"
East 57' 0"
West 204' 0"

Area 37,649 square feet.
Crown Rent \$17.27 per Annum.

This Lot forms a most eligible site for a BUNGALOW, or BATHING HOUSE, and embraces a CAPITAL GARDEN OF VEGETABLE mould imported for the purpose.

TERMS OF SALE.—No advance at any bidding under \$5. Half of the Purchase Money at the fall of the hammer, and the Balance within three days.

Possession to be taken on the day of Sale. All expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser as usual.

For further Particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, 16, Queen's Road.

T. G. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Offices of the above Companies will be REMOVED to the First Floor "MARINE HOUSE"—Queen's Road Central, To-morrow, the 1st of April.

Hongkong, March 31, 1879.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH has this Day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors, WM. REINERS, Chairman.

Hongkong, March 24, 1879.

NOTICE.

Estate of JAMES GYE, Medical Attendant at the Chinese Government Coal Mine, near Kelung, Deceased.

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be lodged with the Undersigned not later than the 15th day of April, 1879.

A. FRATER, H. B. M.'s Consul.

H. B. M.'s Consulate, Tamsui, 12th March, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 22, 1878.

Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA SUN HATS and HELMETS in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S SUMMER STRAW and FELT HATS. ELLWOOD'S EXTRA LIGHT PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS. FRENCH LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES, CANVAS SHOES.

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PAILS, ICE TONGS, ICE SHOVELS, ICE PITCHERS. The New ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS for Kerosine, perfectly safe. ELECTRO-PLATED CIGAR LAMPS, LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. POCKET SIFPHONIAS and WATERPROOF COATS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS, PERFUMERY and TOILET SOAPS. INDIA RUBBER AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS. The New CHIT BOOKS. MAPS OF AFGHANISTAN. CAFETIERES. COCOA-NUT MATTING & MATS. NEW SCARVES, BRACES and COLLARS.

THE PATENT LIFE JACKETS and SWIMMING BELTS. MEYERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. DE LA RUE'S and AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS. The Celebrated HUNYADI JANOS MINERAL WATER. SPRATT'S FIBRINE DOG BISCUITS. MAGNIFYING GLASSES.

MAPS OF CHINA. A Large COLLECTION OF WORKS OF REFERENCE. FAMILY SCALES. OVERLAND TRUNKS. DOG COLLARS. ALBUMS. SCRAP BOOKS. SHEPHERD'S OFFICE FILES. COPYING PRESSES.

CLARETS, SAUTERNES and OTHER LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kwong-Si (9th October, 1878.)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879. The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,787,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the Issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.
90 " 15 days after allotment.
100 "

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of Interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governors of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....	162,500.00	69,325.81	231,825.81
2nd " 30th March, 1880.....	162,500.00	68,021.70	230,521.70
3rd " 23rd September, 1880.....	162,500.00	66,717.59	229,217.59
4th " 19th March, 1881.....	162,500.00	65,413.48	227,913.48
5th " 12th September, 1881.....	162,500.00	64,109.37	226,609.37
6th " 8th March, 1882.....	162,500.00	62,805.26	225,305.26
7th " 1st September, 1882.....	162,500.00	61,501.15	223,001.15
8th " 25th February, 1883.....	162,500.00	60,197.04	220,697.04
9th " 21st August, 1883.....	162,500.00	58,892.93	218,392.93
10th " 14th February, 1884.....	162,500.00	57,588.82	215,988.82
11th " 9th August, 1884.....	162,000.00	6,284.71	168,284.71

Shanghai Taels.....1,787,000.00 415,857.86 2,202,857.86

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the offices of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the Eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, SECRETARY

(Signed) T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

Intimations.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer ICHANG will make daily trips between Hongkong and Canton on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY Next, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Instant. Leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. and Canton at 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, and 7 A.M. and 3 P.M. on SUNDAY.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 100.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals were substituted for the flags formerly used for showing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

For particulars see NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 98 of the 31st January last, which was published in the Hongkong and Shanghai Papers up to this date.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs, GERALD E. WELLESLEY, Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 31st March, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, Mr. H. M. BLANCHARD will ACT AS AGENT of the above Company.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MR. A. M. ROZA PEREIRA, is hereby authorized to SIGN BILLS OF LADING by the Company's Steamers.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "NAMO," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. CULLEN, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE," Capt. LORNE, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "LORD OF THE ISLES," Capt. LORNE, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Steamship "OLYMPIA," Capt. LORNE, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "CICUTUM," BEADLE, Master, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 9th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Bark "T. A. GODDARD," Capt. SMITH, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 12, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Bark "PENOBSCOT," Capt. CHAPMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER ISLAND). The A 1 American Bark "THOS. FLETCHER," Capt. FLETCHER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 29, 1879.

FOR HONOLULU. The A 1 American Ship "REPUBLIC," Capt. HOLMES, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "EDITH," MANSION, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 American Ship "PRIMA DONNA," LUNT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 American Ship "CHARMER," Captain LUGAS, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Schooner "FORMOSA," BURGWARDT, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, March 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "GOLDEN RULE," LEWIS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 20, 1879.

FOR PORTLAND. The A 1 American Bark "STILLMAN B. ALLEN," TAYLOR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencoe* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 31, 1879. ap7

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."

H. L. c/o Mr. Marley, No. 1, case Arms, from Marseilles.

Ex "Ava."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from London.

Ex "Anadyr."

M. F. (in diamond) W. M. O. (underneath) No. 15, Order, 1 case Umbrellas, from London.

A. M. Nos. 1/20, Mr. A. Marty, 20 cases Wine, from Marseilles.

E. S. Nos. 101/05, Order, 5 cases Met. chandises, from Marseilles.

Lieut. Joubert Hanoi, 2 cases Wax, from Saigon.

North China Ins. Co., 1 case Books, from London.

Hongkong, March 28, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. FEIHO.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Copernicus* and *Ganga*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before Noon, the 3rd Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 10th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1879. ap10

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.

Leases of the Hongkong Chinese Mail, Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

FOR SALE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EMMES, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KIM & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

On Shamoon—Canton.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. OLYMPIAN & Co., comprising: DWELLING HOUSE, with Godown, Tin and Silk Rooms attached.

For Particulars, apply to EDWARD DAVIS, Canton.

Canton, March 12, 1879. ap12

TO LET.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR, No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to J. NOBLE, No. 8, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 13, 1879. ap13

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Possession from 1st May.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879.

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.

Goods of every description Landed and Stored.

For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jyl

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.

Possession 1st March next.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.

As also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue-Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.

Apply to WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH AMPTON, AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PRINCIPAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATOR COMPANY'S Steam-ship THIBET, Captain J. E. TOSBOTH, will leave this at SATURDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 20, 1879. ap12

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE, PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th April, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 21, 1879. ap15

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about May 6th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 4th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight on Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my6

Insurance.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARRER & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George, The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHER & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTEUR.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates of Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Brief Sketches from the Life of Kung-ming.

The Ballade of the Shik-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Alchemie in China.

Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the T'ang Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

A Few Petty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.

Troika in China.

Ancient Vases.

Inheritance.

Greeting the Spring.

Adoption.

The Term K'ang.

Mongol and Yuan-pai.

Leashold Usage.

Chinese Coins.

Coronation of the King of Looshoo.

The Origin Alphabet.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Mini Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOASTERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Stockkeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior quality.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Caps and Corks of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing all the dangerous maladies of the system, such as the liver and bowels, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure all, deep and superficial ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

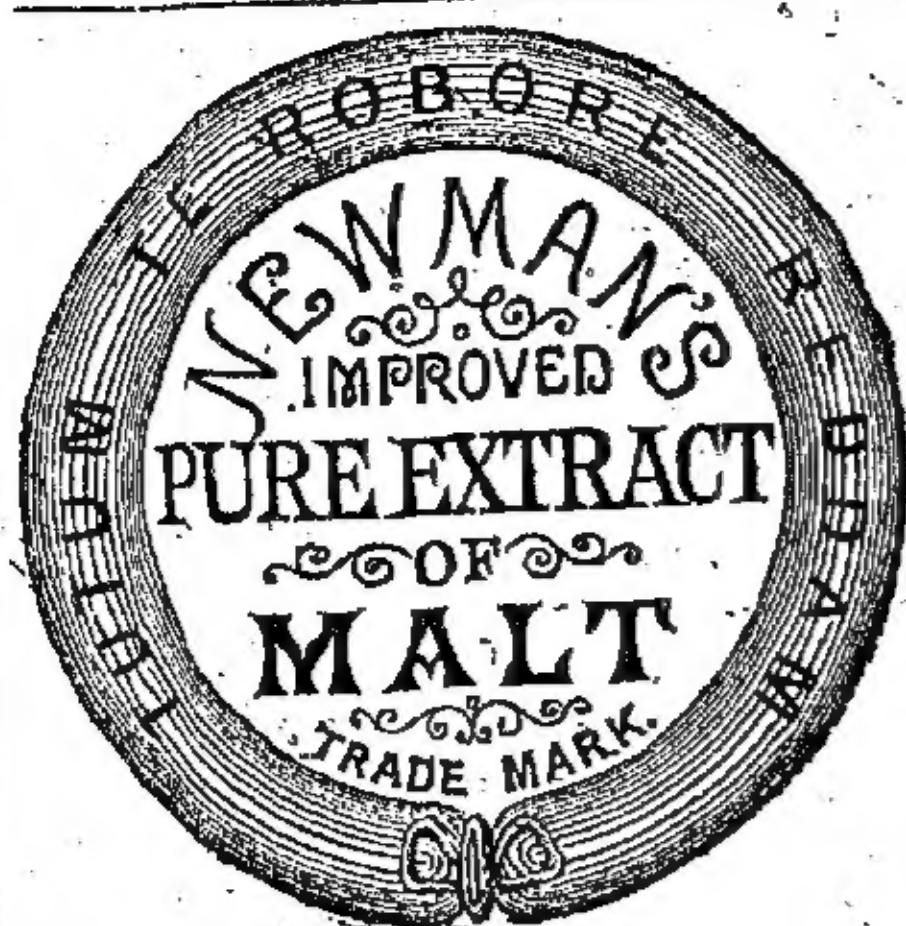
Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Holloway's Pills. 1w 1f

Holloway's Ointment. 1w 1f

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.
THE WEAK MADE STRONG,
BY
NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place. Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer, Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate. Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. 4Jan79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribed it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.—This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations, and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera. "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Journal, August 1, 1866, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

85, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

4Jan79 1w 20s 4July79

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI, or THE EVIDENCES OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. J. E. H. H. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Volumes. By Dr. J. E. H. H. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Bombay, July 21, 1878.

4Jan79 1w 20s 4July79

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI, or THE EVIDENCES OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. J. E. H. H. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Volumes. By Dr. J. E. H. H. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Bombay, July 21, 1878.

4Jan79 1w 20s 4July79

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI, or THE EVIDENCES OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. J. E. H. H. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Volumes. By Dr. J. E. H. H. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Bombay, July 21, 1878.

4Jan79 1w 20s 4July79

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI, or THE EVIDENCES OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. J. E. H. H. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Volumes. By Dr. J. E. H. H. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 1s. 6d.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,

Bombay, July 21, 1878.

4Jan79 1w 20s 4July79

NOW READY.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

THE SAFEST MILD
ACID-REGULATING
CONSTITUTION, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

5ap79s 1w 52s 5ap80

The Italian Government have taken action in the matter of dealing with passengers landing on their shores which materially destroys the usefulness of the overland route. In consequence of the plague-scare and the non-observance of quarantine in Egypt, we read in the *Times of India*, March 4th, that for the present all arrivals from Egypt are subject to quarantine in Italy. By the Messageries steamers, which call at Naples, passengers are only allowed to land at Messina, there to undergo twenty days' quarantine. By the Peninsular and Oriental steamers the mails only are allowed to be landed at Brindisi. Passengers must go on to Venice, and there perform quarantine. Until further notice the Rubattino Italian line of steamers is suppressed.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will be held at the Temperance Hall, 14 and 16, Stanley Street, on Monday evening, commencing at the usual hour, 1-past 8. A nominal charge of 20 cents will be made for civilians, all others free. The following is the programme:—

- 1—Pianoforte Duet.....from "Diabelli."
- 2—Song....."The parting by the river."
- 3—Song....."The whistling thief."
- 4—Reading....."A curious Tale."
- 5—Part Song....."A spring song."
- 6—Song....."Daddy."
- 7—Recitation....."The tale of Lao-kow."
- 8—Piano Solo....."Irish Airs."
- 9—Song....."Afton Water."
- 10—Song, guitar accom....."A way down payment."
- 11—Reading....."A lecture on patent medicine."
- 12—Song....."Jack's dream."

This following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Sunday next before Easter, 6th April, 1879:—

Morning Prayer, and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. W. W. Farry, A.M.; First Lesson, Exodus, ix.; Second Lesson, Matt. xxv.; Venite, No. 5 Monk; Psalms, Nos. 39 and 40; Monk; Te Deum, Nos. 38 and 11 Monk; Benedictus, No. 81; Anthem, Hymn, No. 104 "O Sinner, lift the eye of faith"; Hymn, "In the Lord's atoning grief," No. 105.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Exodus, x. or xi.; Second Lesson, Luke xx. 9 to 21; Psalms, No. 40 Monk; Cante Domino, No. 72 Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 8 Monk; First Hymn, "Overwhelmed by depths of woe," No. 101; Second Hymn, "Saviour again &c," No. 81.

The regiments which have gone to Burma are H. M. 54th Foot, and the 19th M. N. I. from Calcutta by the S. S. Umballa and Khandalla; and from Madras, by the steamers *Meca*, *Ethiopia*, and *Reipootana*, H. M. 43rd Foot, and the 22nd and 31st Madras N. I. There were before in Burma these regiments:—

At Rangoon: 2 batteries artillery, 1 company sappers and miners, H. M. 89th Foot and the 24th M. N. Infantry.

At Tavoy: 1 battery artillery, 1 company sappers and miners, H. M. 44th Foot, and 32nd M. N. I.

At Moulmein: 1 battery artillery, 1 company sappers and miners, H. M. 41st M. N. I., and 33rd M. N. I.

At St. Paul's: 1 battery artillery, 1 company sappers and miners, H. M. 41st M. N. I., and 33rd M. N. I.

The London correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* has the following explanatory paragraph in his last letter:—

I told you in a previous letter that I had heard, on what I deemed to be exceptionally good authority, that Mr. Pope Hennessy was to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson in New South Wales. I notice that you, in a comment on this intelligence, express your doubt of the fact. Your comment so far was correct, for Lord Loftus, at present Ambassador to St. Petersburg, has asked for and received the promise of the succession. It appears he has a great desire to try his hand at Colonial government. I deem, however, that at the time I was informed about Mr. Pope Hennessy, the intention of the Ministry was in accordance with what I wrote you. The source of my information was too good to doubt its accuracy. As to your suggestion that it was probable that the succession would be to the Government of the Straits when the brother of Sir Hercules Robinson quits it, I can only tell you that on my naming it to a gentleman, himself Governor of one of our colonies, he told me that he considered it would be the last position in the world to our Government would commission Mr. Hennessy. He told me there were the strongest reasons against its probability; but that those reasons are he kept to himself.

The following telegrams, from the Indian *Daily News* of March 17th, give us several new items concerning the Zulu war, &c.:—

London, March 18.—Advices from the Cape state that the Zulus are inactive. In consequence of the iron-clad *Sham* bringing reinforcements from St. Helena, it had been decided to send a relieving force to Colonel Pearson.

Aden, March 16.—News from Natal dated February 21st, states re-inforcements are anxiously awaited.

Colonel Pearson's reported engagement of February 13th is contradicted.

News from Ekshowe dated February 16th describes all well; the troops are in good spirits with six weeks provisions. The Zulus exchange shots but don't attack.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of Exchequer said that reinforcements are being sent to Burma, in compliance with the request of the British Resident at Mandalay and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on account of the warlike preparations of the King of Burma and the recent disturbance in Mandalay.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under Admiral Hornby, has been ordered to Galipoli.

London, March 15.—The Commons have agreed to a motion for an address to the Crown for a Royal Commission on the conditions of service, promotion, and retirement of officers of the Ordnance.

Obituary—Major-General Thornton at Gibraltar.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The Russian Press confirms the Russian advance on (?). New tenders are invited for the construction of the African cable.

The papers to hand from Calcutta to-day contain advices from Mandalay up to the 18th March. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

One startling announcement has come to my ears is that the King has taken to drink; but I am led to disbelieve this statement, as I hear that his bodyguards get him the "fire water." In the late King's time, a Burman caught with liquor, or drunk from its use, was usually sentenced to a whipping at the corner of the principal streets in the city, and the unfortunate generally fainted away before half the sentence was carried out. The Burmese Government strictly prohibit the consumption of liquor by any of their employees, and consequently, if the King wanted it, I do not think he would go the roundabout way to work, and risk his position, especially as he commenced despotism.

The Queen dowager keeps herself secluded. The King scorned her advice the last time she offered it, and she considers she is in danger. The King's health is much deteriorated at the turn affairs have taken, but he is doing his work in the same routine as heretofore.

The Saraggyes for Calcutta, "Nyong-won" by name, has been despatched, and bears credentials to the Government officials, to enable him to take over the reins of authority from the agent stationed there just now. If the Burmese Government expected that there would be unpleasantness between the British and themselves, they would not send this man to Calcutta as their representative.

Emissaries have been sent from Mandalay to Calcutta, sworn to assassinate the Nyong Yan Prince and his brother. Hitherto, says the *Daily News*, the task would have been an easy one, as the young Princes have been seeing the sights of the city without any escort. They were amongst Sir Ashley Eden's guests at Belvedere on Friday. We noticed that they then had two sepoys, with drawn swords, in the carriage with them.

We have received the following full note of the services of Sir Brooke Robertson, whose retirement was telegraphed the other day:—

"SIR DANIEL BROOKE ROBERTSON, C.B., was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 16, 1840. Was employed in the Mixed Commission for the settlement of the Claims of the British Legion on the Portuguese Government in 1842. Was appointed Vice-Consul at Shanghai, in China, December 21, 1843; was authorized to act as Danish Consul there in 1848. Was appointed Acting Consul at Ningpo, July 1, 1850. Returned to Shanghai, as Vice-Consul, February 20, 1851. Was appointed Consul at Amoy, August 2, 1853, but detached to Canton for service, where he was appointed Acting Consul, May 1, 1853. Took charge of the Amoy Consulate, October 14, 1853; and was transferred to Shanghai, May 1854, but detached to Canton for service, and was appointed Acting Consul there, July 13, 1854. Was left in charge of the Superintendency at Hongkong, during the absence of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, September 1854. Joined the Consulate at Shanghai, March 9, 1855. Was again authorized to act as Danish Consul there, May 1855. Was transferred to Canton, December 21, 1858, but detained at Shanghai for service. Joined the Canton Consulate, September 3, 1859. Was appointed Receiver of the Indemnity payable at the Ports of Canton and Swatow, by the Convention of Peking, December 20, 1859, and British Commissioner on the Territory of Cowloon, in China, January 19, 1861. Acted for some time as one of the Commissioners for Canton during its occupation by the Allied Forces. Was made a C.B., August 9, 1865. Was knighted, J. M. S., 1872. Was promoted to be General at Shanghai, October 24, 1877."

We understand that his retirement is brought about by new regulations as to age. Called to the Bar in 1840, he would be now considerably over sixty years of age.

GENERAL GRANT, the ex-President of the United States, accompanied by his wife and suite was expected to arrive at Singapore on Tuesday the 1st inst. from Rangoon. Unfortunately, says the *Straits Times*, the means at their disposal will not enable the Europeans to offer that eminent soldier and statesman an elaborate reception as they would wish, but every effort will be made to render his stay agreeable. Official notice has been given in the *Gazette* that the distinguished party will land at Johnston's Pier in the morning, where they will be received in the usual official manner, and doubtless, many residents will be present on the occasion. General Grant and his party will be the guests of H. E. the Administrator at Government house.

We have heard enough of late about Reform in the matter of dress; but the following particulars as to the manufacture of glass clothing lead one to believe that a complete revolution is in store for us in dress material. At Guadenfrei a Mr. Frenzell has established the manufacture of clothes of glass; his inventions being described as something so extraordinary and useful for clothing &c., as glass is a non-conductor, that great things may be expected of them:—

The following particulars of the process are translated for the *Detroit Free Press* from the German *Herrnrich* by Herman Fraunhauff of that city: At Guadenfrei the artist and glass spinner, A. Frenzell of Vienna, has established his glass business, offering carpets, cuffs, collars, veils, etc., of glass. He not only spins, but also weaves glass before the eyes of the people. The otherwise brittle glass he changes into pliable threads and uses them for making good, warm clothing. It sounds like a myth, but Mr. Frenzell introduces certain ingredients, which are his secret, and there-

by changes the entire nature of the glass. He has just finished a white, curly glass muff for a lady of St. Petersburg; he charges forty thalers (\$30) for them. Ladies' hats of this glass with glass feathers are also made. A remarkable feature of this glass material is that it is lighter than feathers. Wool made of glass cannot be distinguished from the genuine article.

Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents of the Canton Insurance Office, has issued the following satisfactory statement, giving the final accounts of Office 1877:—

31st March, 1879.

The Accounts of Office 1877, having been finally closed we have the pleasure to submit the annexed Balance Sheet. The balance at credit of the Office is \$96,745, a somewhat larger sum than was anticipated, and in view of the considerable dividend and return to contributors paid last Oct., the Consulting Committee agree with us in thinking it desirable to make a further addition to the Reserve Fund, instead of dividing the entire balance. A sum of \$40,000 is therefore so appropriated, thus completing the refund to the General Agents of the \$250,000 advanced by them in 1874 and making the Reserve Fund of \$250,000 the sole property of the Shareholders. The remaining portion of the balance above named is now distributed in accordance with the Articles of Association, viz:—

Contributions.....\$87,830.00

Shareholders Generally.....18,915.00

the sums, with that added to Reserve.....40,000.00

absorb the balance at credit of the Office, viz:—\$96,745.00

It is hoped that this appropriation will give satisfaction, and we would draw the attention of Shareholders to the fact that the completion of the Reserve Fund renders available for distribution as Dividend and Bonus, the entire profits of the Office commencing with the year 1878.

Attached you will notice a Memorandum showing how the year's profits have been disposed of.

MEMO: SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

1st Dividend \$52.20 per Share paid in October, 1878.....\$ 75,600.00

2nd Dividend \$43.05 per Share paid now.....18,915.00

First Return on Contribution 20 per cent. in October, 1878.....161,830.00

Second Return on Contribution 5 per cent. paid now.....37,830.00

Placed to Reserve Fund in October, 1878.....\$200 per Share.....60,000.00

Placed to Reserve Fund now \$188.33 per Share.....40,000.00

\$883,725.00

(L. & C. Express, Feb. 28.)

Latest Mail Advice.—Yokohama (via San Fran), Jan. 11, Shanghai Jan. 11, Foochow Jan. 10, Hongkong Jan. 15.

The P. & O. mail, with the advices dated as above, reached London, via Brindisi, on the 22nd inst., two days advance of its due date. The following French mail, with a week's later advices, arrived at Marseilles yesterday, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Travanduy*, two days early. The advices from Japan, via San Francisco, were received on the 17th inst. The steamer *Zamper*, with the heavy portion of the P. & O. inward mail, left Gibraltar for Southampton on the 27th inst.

Referring to the fire at Hongkong, *Le Temps*, in an article headed "Courrier de l'Inde-Chine," indulges in sweeping assertions that the extent of the disaster was due to the fact that the inhabitants had inhaled too copious libations on Christmas-day, and were incapable of doing anything. The expressions made use of are very strong, and some men of the 74th Regiment are accused of culpable excesses, while it is said that many were seen with their hands in their pockets and pipes in their mouths, wandering about the streets indifferent and inactive. The statement to which we refer is a gross libel. No such information has reached us. We unhesitatingly deny that such excesses took place.

The trains on the Italian and French Railways which carry the passengers by the Indian and China mail steamers via Brindisi are now provided with sleeping cars between Bologna and Calais, and arrangements are pending for the extension of the entire length of the lines traversed. This desirable improvement has been secured by the influence of the P. & O. Company, from whose agents tickets may be obtained intending travellers.

At the meeting of the creditors of Charles Shaw and Co., trading with Shaw, Ripley, and Co., Shanghai, the liabilities showed \$283,200, with assets \$5,120, and a considerable portion of these are of no value; cash in hand \$4 10s. A more disgraceful spectacle of affairs we have never chronicled, and it is evident that when the *Eliza Shaw* was sold by the mortgagees a year ago the firm should have stopped.

Vice-Admiral George Ommanney Willes, C.B., recently promoted to that rank, entered the Navy in 1826, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant, 1844. During the Russian war he took an active part in the naval operations in the Black Sea. He served as commander in the Duke of Wellington during the Baltic expedition in 1859. For his services he received the Crimean and Turkish medals, with the clasp for Sebastopol; he was also created a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the fifth class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He became captain on the 10th May, 1856, and served as flag captain to Admiral Hope during the naval operations in China in 1860-61, having been in charge of the party employed in cutting the boom across the mouth of the Peking River on the 24th June, 1860, and was also in charge of the rocket boats at the attack on the Peking forts in August, 1860, receiving the China medal for his services, with clasp for Taku; he was likewise created a Companion of the Bath on the 18th July, 1861. In June, 1862, he carried out the preliminary investigation of creeps, &c., before the commencement of operations against the Taspings near Shanghai. Since the 1st May, 1876, he was superintendent of the Devonport Dockyard until a few weeks ago, when he relinquished the office on promotion to Vice-admiral.

The armour-plated ship *Audacious*, designed by Vice-Admiral Hillyar, formerly Commander-in-Chief in China, was paid off at Chatham, on the 22nd inst., when her crew were granted six weeks' leave, after which they will be required to join the ship. The *Audacious* has not been dismantled, as she will again be shortly placed in commission, and probably sent to relieve the *Endymion* as coastguard ship at Hull.

The following appointments to the China Squadron are gazetted:—Commander: the Hon. H. N. Hood to Pegasus; Lieutenants: A. L. Murray and F. G. C. Langdon to Pegasus; Navigating Lieutenant: W. T. Thompson to Growler; Staff-Surgeon: J. F. Farr to Pegasus; Surgeon: J. O. B. Williams to Pegasus; Paymaster: E. Hickson to Pegasus; Engineer: F. Hutchinson to Pegasus.

Commander the Hon. H. N. S. Hood (1878) has been selected for the command of the *Pegasus*, a screw composite sloop, which will be commissioned at Devonport on the 5th prox. for service on the China Station. The *Nassau*, late surveying vessel on the China Station, left Malta on the 22nd inst., for Gibraltar and England, to pay off.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EARTHQUAKE AT HONGKONG.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 5, 1879.

SIR,—Your morning contemporary in noticing the severe earthquake which recently occurred at Shanghai is anxious to know if any of its effects were felt at this port. I had a most extraordinary experience on the night in question which I now recognize as distinctly traceable to earthquake phenomena. On returning home I observed a curious waving movement of the ground, which finally culminated in the road apparently getting up and hitting me a tremendous blow on the nose, collapsing me as if shot. I picked myself up with some difficulty and the assistance of a Sikh constable, but quite at a loss to realize the situation. I have not the slightest doubt now, judging from the state of my head next morning (earthquake disturbances I understand affect people that way) but that a terrific wave passed close to Hongkong, and that after many misfortunes we but narrowly escaped the fate of Lisbon and Manila.

Yours truly,
A BRITISH SCOT.

DANGEROUS GOODS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, April 6, 1879.

SIR,—In a local paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date you call the attention of your readers to a conviction by the Police Magistrate under the "Dangerous-Goods" Act. You state that the Chinese shop-keeper who was fined was found to have a large quantity of oil stored on his premises. This does not appear, by the Police Reports in the papers, to be the case, and as a matter of fact the Police Inspector, who examined the China store, did not see more than one or two cases stored there. The breach of Ordinance which led to conviction therefore seems to be that of having any Kerosene oil on the premises without a licence, for which I think the fine is \$25. It is well that the Police should see that no breach of the "Dangerous Goods" ordinance takes place among Chinese dealers in Kerosene oil. They are aware of the existence of a law, which made them liable to a penalty if they stored more than 50 gallons at a time; but the conviction under review has come on them like a thunder-clap, and will completely stop the retail trade in Kerosene oil among the Chinese.

The same law, as I take it, applies to consumers of this oil as to sellers; a licence must be got before a householder can keep any oil on the premises. The question now arises in my mind where am I, in common with other householders, to obtain a licence, and to what folio of the *Government Gazette* can I go for information?

Yours truly,
A HOUSEHOLDER.

Police Intelligence.

Lin Kwai Sin, a contractor, Wong A-sui, his wife, and Wong A-tang and Sui A-tai, butcher, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the Market at Sai-ying-poon. The trouble arose out of an old debt. It appears that the contractor owed the third defendant some money. His wife had bought a goose at the market, and the butcher seeing her with it there thought it would be a good opportunity to square accounts with the contractor, and wanted to take forcible possession of it. The amazon resented this behaviour, and went for the butcher's tooth and nail, her husband came to her assistance and carried on the disturbance, whilst his good lady stood by to see fair play. The fourth defendant sided with his brother butcher, and when the fair virago placed her arms akimbo and dared him to approach, he accepted the challenge, and got clawed for his pains. The third defendant was fined \$3 and ordered to pay for the goose; the woman had to pay \$1; the other two defendants were discharged with a caution.

Lall Mahomed, a gun laser, was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$2 amends with the alternative of five days' imprisonment for assaulting another gun laser whom he was sent to attend whilst sick.

The remanded case in which Hon A-yung, a fishmonger, and Lung A-Hing, a marine hawker, were charged with being concerned in a burglary at Murray Barracks, was concluded to-day. The first defendant was discharged as his story that he was employed at the Central Market was found to be true, and the second defendant who was found in possession of the cigar holder, was fined \$30, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment for unlawful possession, as he could not or would not say who sold it to him or how he came by it.

Alli, Asan and Kitchel, the three men charged with the murder of the Captain and officers of the late British barque *Kate Waters*, were again brought up. Mr Sharp, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr Holmes appeared on behalf of the accused. The man who was last released was examined and cross-examined, his evidence being corroborative of what had been given by the other witnesses.

Mr Sharp said he would ask His Worship to commit the prisoners for trial. He thought John (Kitchel) and Asan were the two chief instigators of the crime, and it was by their orders that the ship was finally scuttled. The other prisoner (Alli) aided and abetted in the wholesale butchery. He would therefore ask that they be all committed for trial.

Mr Holmes for the defence said that with regard to Asan and Kitchel he would offer

no remarks at present, as they had reserved their defence; but as regards the other man (Alli) he would like to make a few remarks. He admitted that he had had a sword in his possession, but it was to defend himself. He (Mr Holmes) admitted that the evidence did point more towards Asan and Kitchel, but there was no more direct evidence against Alli than against the man who was released at the last hearing of the case by His Worship.

His Worship alluded to the fact that the prisoner in question was seen to take a sword and he was also seen ransacking the Captain's cabin. The prisoners were all committed for trial at the next session.

Tsang Afu and two others were charged on remand with piratically attacking fishing boat, No. 430 in Tai-Tam-Lay, and stealing \$20 in silver and clothing valued at \$20. The defendants were all committed for trial, reserving their defence.

Three of the four men charged with committing a burglary at No. 10 Gough Street were also committed for trial; the 2nd defendant was discharged and gave evidence against the others.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Nizam* arrived this afternoon with the English Mail of the 28th February.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times.)

Bombay, March 25.—Tytler, with trifling loss, successfully attacked three thousand Shinwaris who lost two hundred men. Negotiations with Yakob Khan continue.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—A fresh case of plague has appeared at Wotensk.

London, March 25.—After a long debate on the Zulu question a vote of want of confidence in the Government has been defeated by 155 votes against 61.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Beaconsfield made a statement concerning the British Policy in Africa. Confederation now (not) annexation. In the course of his speech Lord Beaconsfield said Sir Basil Frere was the "right man" in the "right place," and was only held to blame inasmuch as he had assumed a supreme power by declaration of war.

The Queen has started for Italy.

Constantinople, March 26.—The majority of the European Commission in Roumelia has declared to the Great Powers that in consequence of the excitement of the population and opposition (if or to) the Russian officials, the financial administration of the Province according to the Treaty of Berlin is impossible.

Rangoon, March 26.—Mandalay is quiet and the King is reported as being willing to make any concession since the despatch of the British troops.

London, March 27.—A circular note has been issued by Russia proposing that a Corps of 15,000 men, contingents from the Great Powers, should occupy Roumelia for twelve months after the Russian evacuation with a view of preserving order.

London, March 27.—A long discussion took place relating to a vote of want of confidence introduced by Sir Charles Dilke, Member for Chelsea, on the Zulu question.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a statement similar to that made by the Premier in the House of Lords, endorsing Sir Bartle Frere. The House agreed to adjourn the debate to the following day.

The Under Secretary of State for India asked leave to introduce a Bill to authorize a loan of ten millions in England for India.

Jelalabad, March 9.—Complications have arisen regarding the succession to the throne in Kabul. The widow of the late Sher Ali, late Abdulla Jan's mother, has put forward claims of, and declared for, her son-in-law Hasham Khan, son of Siridar Mahomed Sharif Khan. Sher Ali's troops, who were with him when he died, also declared for Hasham Khan. The health of the troops here is unsatisfactory. Upwards of 100 British soldiers are being sent back to the base Hospital at Peshawar.

Jelalabad, March 10.—It is rumoured, on apparently good authority that Yakub Khan left Kabul three days ago with six regiments and two batteries, taking the road towards Jelalabad, to hold an interview with the political officer.

The following are probable alterations in the constitution of the division.—The 17th Foot relieved the Rifle Brigade, who are ordered to Marri. The 51st Foot were to reach Dacca to-day, and 19-B N. I. Wednesday. An advance towards Kabul is expected very shortly. There was very heavy and continuous rain last night.

Jelalabad, March 13.—The 2nd division is to move up. All the extra service dooley bearers have been handed over to the regiments here. The Rifle Brigade does not go back, but will advance. The intentions of Yakub Khan are uncertain. It is now expected that he will not treat, but strongly oppose an advance to Kabul. Heavy rain has fallen during the last 12 hours. The troops are in great discomfort from wet.

Lahor, March 17.—The *Chell* and *Military Gazette* hears that Yakub Khan left Kabul on Friday with 10,000 men and eleven guns. He is reconciled to his brother, and they have agreed to make a joint attack on the British, but he may only be seeking favourable terms for himself.

Quetta, 17th March.—Owing to the seasonable rains during the past week here and at Kandahar, all anxiety about supplies and forage has been relieved, and supplies are falling rapidly. Over one month's supplies for the army are already in store at Kandahar. Quetta how the enormous quantities of country supplies that are being sent from Sakhar by General Phayre, and from Doudman, at the prices prevailing in Hindostan, and almost prohibitory rates of carriage, be eventually disposed of.

Everything is quiet in Peshin. The Atchakzais are escorting convoys and protecting the telegraph wires from Gullistan through the Kojak pass. Major Sandeman is arranging right successfully for supplying the army returning via Thal-Ochiali. Abundant supplies at fair rates are pouring into his depots at Keshid Khan Kalla Peshin and elsewhere en route in the Kakar country. This is the greatest possible boon to the people and hence the best means of reconciling them to the occupation, besides being the only real practical means of testing the resources of the country. We look forward with confidence to Major Sandeman carrying the Kakars and other Pathan tribes on the Thal-Ochiali route with him.

by proving to them that their interests and ours are identical, thereby securing their co-operation and adding another to the many bloodless victories he has obtained over Bralul, Biluch and Pathan tribes on this border. The whole of the transport between Quetta and Dadur is now carried on by Brahui camels under the direction of Bahul sirdars deputed for that duty.

Peshawar, March 17.—The 1st Native Infantry arrived here this morning and marched off to Jamrud soon. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry are encamped at Taroo, and are expected here to-morrow.

Peshawar, March 18.—The head quarters and staff of the 2nd division advanced onwards from Jamrud yesterday, and the 51st Regiment also left Ali Masjid for the front.

Rangoon, March 18.—A large fire has broken out at Kemendine, in the suburbs of Rangoon, totally destroying the warehouse belonging to Fowler's trustees, and trustees to the estate of Todd, Findlay and Company; there is also a large quantity of timber still burning. The fire originated from a godown used by Hashim Arif for storing ear-til.

The first detachment of troops for the Burmese frontier, numbering about 2,000, including artillery, leave on the 21st inst.

London, March 18.—At the recent inundation of Szeged, the second town in Hungary, with 63,000 inhabitants, 2,000 persons were drowned.

GENERAL GRANT IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, March 10.—General Grant and party arrived this morning under a salute of 21 guns.

Calcutta, March 14.—Yesterday morning General Grant and the late Naval Secretary, Sir John P. Grant, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and attended by Mr Browne, A. D. C., visited the High Court.

The distinguished visitors were received on their arrival, at the foot of the Judges' staircase, by the Chief Justice, who, accompanied by Mr Justice Jackson, and attended by Mr Crawford, the Registrar, and Mr Tremaire, the clerk to the Chief Justice, escorted them through the building, showing them the different Judges' Courts, the Bar Library, Judges' Library, &c., &c. Subsequently, General Grant and Sir Ashley Eden sat on the Bench, beside their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Princep, and listened to a case which was being argued by Mr Gregory.

A pleasing little incident occurred on the arrival of the party at the Court upon alighting from his carriage, General Grant noticed Sergeant Hartigan, V. C., the Court Keeper, who wore all his war medals on his breast. The General went straight up to the brave old warrior, and gave him a hearty shake of the hand, which will no doubt gladden the old man's heart for many a long day.

Calcutta, March 14.—At the State dinner given to General Grant at Government House, Lord

Portfolio.

"GUZMAN THE GOOD."

W.A.R.

Oh, God, the guilt, and savagery of war!
Oh, that the conqueror in his hour of triumph,
Mid pealing bells, and shouts and pageantry,
Would think what discord mingle with the
music,
The agonising cries that rend the air,
The wailing and the sorrows, blood and tears.
Ambition, from thy pageant turn aside,
Go view the horrors of the hospital;
See there dead carnage shew his reeking face,
Hear curses rise from deathbeds mad with
pain.
Instead of holy prayers; then ask thyself
The question of the mightiest one day
Will have to answer without paltering,
How many feet of land outweigh one human
life?

PEDRO'S SOLILOQUY ON HIS APPROACHING DEATH.

Ped. Another day is drawing to its close,
The solemn hues of evening fall around me;
And night will soon set in, and then to-
morrow.
To-morrow night.
But wherefore should I tremble at that word?
Thousands there are now laughing merrily,
To whom that day will be, even as with me,
Their last of mortal time, and they are happy.
And there are thousands, weary, journeying,
To whom this fair earth is a wilderness,
And these will lay their heads down quietly,
And say their prayers and sleep; peace be
upon them.
I have faced death in many a horrid form,
Have hugged and struggled with him hand to
hand.
Have felt his icy grasp nor chilled beneath it,
But there was life in this; but to lie here,
Helpless and chained, to see him steal upon me,
With slow and stealthy onward creeping steps,
And glaring tiger eyes, ready to spring,
And his as nightmare ridden. Oh! 'tis
horrible.
'Tis horrible. I have heard how some young
swimmer
When in his wild exuberance of strength
He parts the water with his shining arms,
And blows the foam away all laughingly,
Hath on a sudden felt some monstrous creature
Growing upon the bottom of the sea,
Stretch forth its cold, and slimy, long, dank
arms,
And twining round him, suck him gradually,
Despite of all his mad convulsive struggles,
Slowly, slowly, gradually down,
And so comes death to me. I feel his arms,
His cold arms twining around my helpless limbs,
Crushing and stifling, still he clings to me.
But wherefore do I lie complaining here,
When I should summon all my strength of
heart,
And show I am, indeed, the son of Guzman.

GUZMAN'S SORROW.

Enter Zora.

Physician. The lady Zora, sir, is come to see
you.
Guz. Zora! Zora! I once knew that name.
Za. Alas! alas! how grievously he's changed.
Have you forgotten me?
Guz. It were a fine thing if one could
forget many things in this rough world.
Come nearer to me, child. I think I recollect
thee long ago. Yes, yes; but it is many
years ago, and thou hast changed since then.
Why dost thou weep?
Things beautiful should all be good and
happy.
It was so at the first; when this fair world
Was a confused, void and shapeless mass,
The all-god Mother charmed it into order,
And left his impress Beauty.
Beauty and virtue are by nature twins;
Sorrow and passion 'tis have broke their union.
Za. 'Tis useless quite.
Guz. I fear so.
Ph. Give not up yet.
See how he gazes now upon her features:
'Tis strange how even in his very fantasy,
His native nobleness of mind breaks forth,
And plays like sunshine upon some gray ruin.
Za. He seems to recognise me.
Guz. Ah! I know thee.
[Thrusting her back, and covering her eyes,
But cannot bear thy sight. Oh! fatal beauty!
Za. Indeed I was the cause, but do not
curse me;
I would have given my life to have saved his.
It will not be a very long one now.
Ph. Nature relieves herself; see the big
tears
Are running through his fingers; they will
ease him.
The agony that he has taken, now
Will have its due effect.
Guz. Forgive me, child,
Reason came back with a rude shock upon me;
I know not what I did or said just then,
I'll cherish thee if 'twere but for his sake.
Ph. Best leave him, lady, now.
Za. May Heaven restore you!
Guz. God keep and comfort thee, and
strengthen me,
To bear my load of sorrow patiently.
—R. G. Gilman.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The following answers to questions in
physical geography are authentic. The cor-
respondent who sends them to us, vouches
for one of the examiners connected with
certain of our public examinations in Eng-
land calling these questions from the papers
which came under his review:—

QUESTION, I.—Explain the following terms
used in Physical Geography: Latitude,
Longitude, Meridian, Equator.
Ans. Latitude is when the sun crosses the
line.

Ans. Longitude is that line which crosses
the Equator once every season at right
angles to the sun.

Ans. Longitude is the attraction of the sun
moon, and stars.

Ans. Longitude is the path from the sun to
the earth.

Ans. Longitude is caused by the sun
and moon acting in opposition to each other.

Ans. Longitude is that place where the sun
is supposed to set or go down.

Ans. Longitude is when the moon passes be-
fore the sun and a part of it cannot be seen.

Ans. Longitude is when the sun or moon is
in an eclipse.

Ans. The Equator is an imaginary line
placed upon maps for the convenience of any
person who may be trying to find any place.

Ans. One side of the globe is Latitude;
the other is Longitude; and the Meridian is
the line that go down the middle of the
globe, and the Equator is the line that go
through the globe.

Ans. Longitude is that distance north of
the Equator where the poles meet.

QUESTION, II.—When it was midnight in
London on the 31st December last, what was
the hour in Calcutta (nearly 90° E. Long.)
in New Orleans (about 90° W. Long.) and
in Auckland (175° E. Long.)?
Ans. The hour in Calcutta would be about
12 o'clock on Sunday morning, and in New
Orleans it would be about 7 o'clock on the
Monday night, and at Auckland on June
24th about 8 o'clock p.m.

Ans. If it was midnight in London on the
31st Dec. it would be 6 o'clock in the morn-
ing on the 2nd Jan. at Calcutta, and 6
o'clock in the evening on the 29th Dec.
of the same year at New Orleans, and 4 minutes
past 2 in the afternoon on the 3d of Jan. at
Auckland.

Ans. In Calcutta, 4th Jan. at 6 o'clock,
p.m. In New Orleans 29th Dec. 6 o'clock,
p.m. In Auckland, 7th Jan. 7 o'clock a.m.

QUESTION, III.—State from what points
of the compass rain most usually falls in
England; why N. E. winds are generally
cold and dry, and N. W. winds often very
cold in late spring in our climate? What
is meant in Physical Geography by sea
breezes, and the cause?

Ans. The sea-breeze is that breeze which
people in ill-health generally go down to the
sea-side to catch it. It is caused by the
tide. Rain most usually falls from that
point of the compass which has rain printed
on the dial, or at the first point on the right
hand side when facing the compass. N. E.
winds are generally cold and dry because
they cross the great desert of Sahara, and
the great desert of Gobi, and finally become
 parched and dry before they reach the east
 coast of America, because they lose all their
 vapour, as the sandy plains do not radiate
 heat.

Ans. The N. E. winds are cold and dry
because they are nearest the Equator.
North-westerly are cold because it is always
freezing about there.

Ans. N. E. winds are cold because they
have come first from the Arctic regions,
which makes them cold, and then they blow
over the Equator which makes them dry,
and so we get a cold dry wind. N. W.
winds are often very cold in late spring
because they have come from the Arctic
region; and have not blown over the equator
to make them warm, and so we get a cold
wind.

QUESTION, IV.—What is the nature of
rain, snow, hail, and fog, and the seasons
when each may be expected in England.
Ans. Rain falls all the year round at the
Equator. In some places it falls 60 feet in
depth.

Ans. Rain is a watery substance which
falls from the heavens through the bubbles
which contain the bubbles having burst.
Fog is simply hoar-frost.

Ans. The nature of rain is to cultivate
the soil for the use of man. Its nature is
to flow. Hail is frozen rain, it is generally
pear-shaped and of romantic beauty. Fog
is the density of the earth rising up in the
air.

QUESTION, V.—Give a general description
of a volcano, and of a volcanic eruption.
Mention the loftiest volcano in Europe, and
the volcano that has the largest crater in
the world.
Ans. A volcano is a mountain with a large
hole in at the top, which is supposed to be
connected with the centre of the earth,
which throws fire ashes and lava, which is a
liquid substance thicker than treacle which
runs down the mountains. A volcanic erup-
tion is when the volcano is at work or send-
ing out fire. When not at work it is
generally smoking.

Ans. A volcano is a great hole in the
crust of the earth, through which is sent
everything for which there is not room in
the centre of the earth.

Ans. Volcanoes are caused by matter un-
derneath the earth wanting to get away but
cannot, therefore comes up of a tube or
shaft in the centre. Take Lisbon for in-
stance, which is subject to earthquakes.
It is supposed that the earth inside midway
through is all liquid fire. Earthquakes
take some wood and light a fire; hold a
board piece of sheet iron over the fire, in a
few minutes you will have steam, which
goes up again in the form of vapor, and
again drops into the fire and makes a sear-
ing noise, which of course must have some
vent. If there is not a volcano near then it
concludes with an earth-quake which does a
deal of damage.

QUESTION, VI.—How is the depth of water
measured? State the depth reached in the
Atlantic. What material has generally
been found by deep dredging in the Atlantic?

Ans. The depth of water is measured by
an instrument with two large balls at the
ends, so that when the ball touches the bot-
tom it touches the other one and sends it up
to the top, and sometimes it brings a bit of
mud from the bottom. This is found by
going down. One and a quarter shaped
quadrants have been reached.

Ans. Water is measured by fathoms.
The greatest depth reached in the Atlantic
is 29th fathoms. Lead, clay, and putty
have been found in dredging the Atlantic.

Ans. The depth of water may be mea-
sured by a string with a little piece of soap
at the end, so that they may know when it
reaches the bottom of the ocean.

Ans. The depth of water is measured by
an instrument which is called a barometer.
The depth of the Atlantic ocean is 7000 miles.
Ans. The depth of the ocean is measured
by a very clever piece of industry, i.e. a
diving bell.

QUESTION, VII.—Compare generally the
climate of the countries on the shores of the
Mediterranean with those on the shores of
the Baltic.
Ans. The countries on the shores of the
Mediterranean enjoy a very healthy and
warm climate. Italy, Naples and other
countries are celebrated for their genial and
healthy climate, so much so that there is a
proverb to this effect, viz. "See Naples and
die."

QUESTION, VIII.—Mention the families
and sub-families of the human race that in-
habit central and southern Africa.
Ans. Negro, Aborigine, Chinese, Jews,
Americans, Monkeys more human like 39
teeth. Bison, Tiger, Lion, Elephant, Hip-
potamus, Ida duck, Kangaroo or pouched
animal.

Ans. There is the Negro with his thick
lips and curly hair, and dark looking face;
the Ethiopian with his curly eyes and thick
lips and moustache and curly hair. The
women with black faces carry their little
ones behind their backs.

QUESTION, IX.—What is the shape of the
Earth? Give some simple proof of the shape
being as described. Why does the sun ap-
pear to rise in the east and set in the west?
Ans. The shape of the Earth is not round
but somewhat like an orange. In shape,
this is caused by the attraction of the moon
and the sun which pull it from end to end.

The sun appears to rise in the east and set
in the west by reflection.

Ans. If the earth was stationary the sun
would rise in the west and set in the east;
but as the earth is continually spinning
round in a direction opposite to where the
sun does really rise, it gives it the ap-
pearance of rising in the east. The Earth is an
oblate spheroid, oblate means square. When
the sun is set we become inverted. A sim-
ple proof that the earth is round is, every
plane triangle, by Euclid, XXII. of Book I.
contains two right angles or 180°, but larger
triangles measured upon the surface, con-
tain more than 180° and is therefore spheri-
cal triangles.

QUESTION, X.—Why is the day longer in
Edinburgh than in London?
Ans. Because London is a larger town
than Edinburgh and there are more people
living in it, and it passes away the time.

Ans. Because the sun rises in the east
first, and at Edinburgh the sun is earlier
out than at London, and before it gets to
London it is far on in the day at Edinburgh.

Ans. When London have night, Edin-
burgh has daylight, and the Equator stays
longer in Edinburgh than in London, and
the sun stays with them as long as the
Equator, and then that makes the day
longer in Edinburgh than in London.

QUESTION, XI.—What is the proportion
of continental lands to islands? State whether
in this estimate you regard Australia as
an island or a continent, and whether you
make allowance for presumed S. polar land.
Ans. About a quarter are covered with
water and the rest are land. No, this sun
what I mention does not take in land. If
we had no water we could not live, because
the small of the salt and fresh water does
us good. We go to the sea-side when we
are in bad health to do us good, because the
salt water is good for us, and we generally
bath, because we think that if we bathe it
will do us good, and we are right, for when
we are young it is just the time to make us
strong and healthy, and old people some-
times do it because they think it good for
them, but it is especially for the younger ones
instead of the old ones. When we go away
from home and visit the sea-side we like to
go into the water and also to ride upon the
donkeys. That we think is such fun, and
so we must not think like other people that
we can live without water, for we can't.

QUESTION, XII.—Mention any instances
you know of wingless birds, and state the
countries they naturally inhabit. Explain the
cause to which the presence of such birds
may be due.
Ans. The penguin and the ostrich inhabiting
the countries of North and South America, and
the ostrich inhabiting parts of Africa. The
cause to which the presence of such birds
may be due can be attributed to the great
heat.

Ans. The white-headed eagle which in-
habits the Pacific.
Ans. An example of a wingless bird is an
Apteryx which inhabits mostly the deserts
of Africa and Arabia. The cause may be
that it gets its food from the ground en-
tirely, and also that the bird would be too
idle to fly in the tropics if even it had wings.
Ans. There are some birds which look
very curious and miserable having no tail
or wings. This bird is called the Apteryx or
wingless bird, its chief habitat being in
Australia.

Ans. The Apteryx is a wingless bird, a
native of India. The wingless birds in the
fauna are the Turkey, Emu, Peacock,
Duck. In the temperate fauna—the bird is
the ostrich of 32" and 74" are birds, enap-
ping rattle snake, duck, goose, grouse,
and in the Arctic fauna are a few wading
birds, and are the cormorant, penguin, &c.

QUESTION, XIII.—In what month does
midsummer occur in the island of New
Zealand? Explain why the season of
greatest heat differs in different parts of the
world.
Ans. Midsummer occurs in the island of
New Zealand in the month of June. The
reason why heat differs at one part of the
world and not at another is because the axis
turns round at one time and not at another.
Ans. Midsummer occurs in New Zealand
in the month of July, because the earth
cannot turn around fast enough.

QUESTION, XIV.—Give a general outline
of the Physical Geography of the British
Islands.
Ans. The Physical Geography of the
British Islands is pretty good; it is pretty
equally divided into land and water. The
mountains of the B. I. are good. It has a
good amount of rain and sunshine.

QUESTION, XV.—Give an account of the
Negro race.
Ans. Our-cassian race has something
about them which is like us. The Oar-
cassian race has plenty of beard and a
kind of oval head. Most of them live in
England and America, and are generally
seen in all parts of the world because they
make them slaves, and Dr Livingstone went
over to America to stop the Christian slaves
from working. He also tried to get a good
many back to England, because he said it
was a Christian country and that there
should be no more bringing of slaves.

Ans. The hippopotamus is found in places
where there are large rivers (example, Nile).
They rob the natives very much of peas,
cabbages, corn, beans, &c. They have very
thick skin and they cannot kill them very
well. The ways they kill them are they
get bags of peas and scatter them about.
When the hippopotamus sees them he eats a
great many of them, and then plunges into
the water for a drink. He takes a many
gallons in at a time; the peas swell in his
stomach, and make him very uncomfortable
and keeps rolling over in the water till he
dies. Then the native takes his tusks and
skin.

QUESTION, XVI.—Mention the chief quad-
rupeds of the great plains of S. America.
Ans. The great plain of S. America con-
sists of double hump camels, reindeer,
rhinoceros and lama.

Ans. The chief quadrupeds of S. America
is the tiger, the lion, the serpents and
snakes, the kangaroo, the elephant, the
monkey, and the wild horse. The habit of
the horse is ploughing, and of the elephant
to go to show.

A Boston lady writes that the marriage
relation is in a crisis, because many hus-
bands spend their lives on railroads, and
many wives their summers in the country.

Transcendental Romans never repeated what
was said at the dinner table. Ladies who
occasionally invite old maid to a tea-party
should cut this out and paste it on the
pocket-dial.

The ostrich is trying to stich an
extent, now among women that a bald-
headed man who fell asleep at a party had
his head covered with great goddesses
before he got awake.

MY MUSICAL EXPERIENCE.

I do not like the cornet. If I may be
allowed to express my opinion upon it—but
no, I will not; there is not sufficient pro-
fanity in the English language.

On the other hand Georgiana "adores"
the cornet. Georgiana is my Dilemma del
Hoboken. I have a sort of her-wish-is-my-
law feeling towards Georgiana.

Consequently I determined to become
master of that instrument.

Fired with the idea, I started out to buy
one. I have a friend in the musical in-
strument business, who furnished me with one
at not more than 25 per cent above the
regular price—very reasonable for a "friend
in the business."

A German lives in our street who plays
the cornet. He discourses sweet music in a
concert saloon. Happy man! how I envied
him! His life one delicious flow of
unison and sweet harmony—and best! Bacchus
and Apollo, mingled—principally Bacchus.
His name is Schnapphausen. I engaged
him to teach me.

I had two days to practise upon my instru-
ment before my first lesson was to take
place. Two such days! May I never see
their like again. I nearly blew myself
inside out, but could not produce a note. I
blew myself red, and then white; I inflicted
permanent injury upon my lungs—but no
note. Figuratively speaking, the more I
blew the bluer I got. At last, becoming
disgusted, I banged the thing against the
wall three or four times, and waited in
gloomy silence for my preceptor.

He came and I suggested to him that
there must be something wrong about the
cornet; it wouldn't go. Whereupon he took
it up and warbled "Sweet Spirit, Hear My
Remarks" without moving a muscle scorch-
ingly. All his efforts to teach me, however,
were in vain. He came three times. On
the third day he exclaimed:—

"Miserable! you was a plookhead.
I haf told you ninteen or eleven times how
to do it, and you not can. Why, my little
Yaoup, at home, plays better than you, if
you dry one hundred year."

From which it was evident that the pro-
fessor was becoming excited; also that the
cornet was hereditary in his family.

I gave up the professor, and started again
by myself. In about a week I brought forth
a note.

With the aid of an opera-glass it could
be plainly heard a mile away. All the cats
in the neighborhood turned green with envy.
(I have photographs of them, taken as they
were turning.) My joy was so great that I
hardly noticed my landlady, who bonned
into the room, threatening me with an
ejecution if it ever occurred again. It
never occurred again—not there.

I played that note, modulated, about ten
days; but, although it was beautiful and
perfect in itself, there was not sufficient
variety in it to suit a critical taste. An
obligato upon one note may not be considered
a success. Fortunately, therefore, I struck
a second note, and my happiness was com-
plete.

I arranged upon these two notes what I
called my "Echo Song." It was glorious!
First low and tremulous, then high and
impassioned, and finally bursting forth in
one grand, but no matter. I was now fit
to appear before Georgiana.

I casually mentioned to her that I played
a few little airs upon a cornet, and she
invited me to come over and play them to
her; which I accordingly did.

There was quite a party assembled, in-
cluding a facetious young man, whom I
detest. As I had brought my instrument
with me, I was requested to play; so I
modestly attempted my "Echo." Imagine
my dismay when I found myself in the same
predicament as when I first attempted to
play. Not a sound could I make, though I
was blowing myself purple. The facetious
young man wanted to know if I was practis-
ing for the "deaf and dumb scene in the
"Bohemian Boy," and hinted that I was
under training as a "dummy" in a cheap
orchestra.

I nerved myself for a final effort, and
with desperation made one final "blow."
Such a noise was never heard before in any
four walls in Christendom.

Of course I gave up my attempt at play-
ing, and in a few minutes all the guests who
had recovered sufficiently departed, and I
with them.

I took comfort, before I went,
to quite accidentally jam my cornet against
the facetious young man's ear. He howled
with anguish. It was sweet music to me.
I hope he is howling with anguish at the
present moment.

That young man won't faeseah any more
for some time—oh, no.

On my way home I dropped that cornet
neath the black rushing tide, and reached
home, to quote that original but expressive
phrase, "a sadder but not a wiser man."

I now contemplate visiting Europe, for
the purpose of taking lessons from the old
masters upon the hand-organ. Georgiana
"loves" the hand-organ.—"Hem Look,"
in the New York Puck.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN THE EAST.

Mr. M. Symnot forwards to the Melbourne
Argus for publication the accompanying
letter, which he has received from Shang-
hai. The samples of cloth referred to,
which have been made entirely of Australian
wool by the Chinese weavers, will be on
view for a short time at the Flinders Wool
Warehouse, where any one wishing to do
so may see them:—

Monkton Symnot, Esq., Melbourne.
Dear Sir:—We have received your favour
of September 30, from which we notice
you are sending a package of woollen yarns
to Messrs. Smith, Baker, and Co., Yokohama,
who, we hope, will be able to bring
about business.

By this mail we are forwarding to you a
package containing six sample pieces of all-
wool cloth made from your yarns, each
piece being about a yard long, and of the
width most liked by the Chinese. The
colours of these pieces are red, yellow,
purple, black, brown, and grey; the two
last mentioned colours are most suited to
the wants of the natives, but some of the
others will also be required. The object
of our various experiments has not only
been to ascertain what kinds of cloth the
Chinese can manufacture from your yarns,
but to find out such descriptions as they
will manufacture and use; and the samples
we now send you are the most satisfactory
in this respect of any of the fabrics turned
out at the result of our experimental
efforts.

As already mentioned the required width
is shown by the samples, and the necessary
length is 10 yards per piece to suit the
Chinese taste. A piece of cloth of these
dimensions will use up about 24lb. of
woollen yarns, and the cost of making is
about 80 cents; Messrs. per piece of 10

yards. Such a piece of goods we can sell
at one mace per yard, or say one taol per
piece, which is the highest value obtain-
able. The current value of the taol for
demand rate on London, is, say, 5s., or
60d.; deduct, say, 15d., the equivalent of
the cost of making, and we have 45d. left
to cover laying down cost of 24lb. of yarn,
manufacturer's profit, agent's commissions,
and expenses. At what price can you
furnish the yarns laid down here? With
the foregoing figures before you we trust
you will give us prompt information as to
the matter of cost—a subject regarding
which we have hitherto been wholly in the
dark, and about which you have apparently
thought it unnecessary to inform us.

If the yarns can be supplied at a figure
to show any profit at all, our native friends
are willing to order small quantities at first
so as to start the trade. Cheap prices are
absolutely necessary to make the cloth
saleable, and under any circumstances the
growth of the trade is not likely to be
rapid, as it takes time to develop all such
matters in this country. We may mention,
as that the yarns must not be too coarse, as
the native machines cannot work them.

The yarn of the brown sample of cloth
seems to be of the size and style suited to
the native requirements.

Last month we sent as instructed by
you, to Messrs. Okura and Co., Yokohama,
two cases containing all the yarns left on
hand from the original parcels received
from you. These cases weighed gross
1,070lb., and we have asked Messrs. Okura
and Co. to account to you for the net
amount.—Yours, &c.,

OLIPHANT AND CO.

Shanghai, Nov. 31, 1878.

A DAY'S DELIGHT IN THE
SCIENTIFIC AGE.

Scene.—A house of the future, fitted with
the latest scientific appliances of the period,
including telephones, phonographs, micro-
phones, tasimeters, electro-dynamic lights,
&c., &c., &c. Peterfamilias and his family
enter Henry William, and his family, dis-
covered at their breakfast, which is being
cooked on the table by a patent "solaris-
cop" stove. Peterfamilias (reading Times).

"Dear me, now, what shocking news from
New York. A whole trainful of excu-
sionists smashed my dear! Materfamilias
—How dreadful! I do hope our dear
George was not in the accident! Peter-
familias, be sure! We will soon see. Run
to my study, Henry William, my boy, and
just find out whether your brother George
is safe and sound, will you. It's the tele-
phone on the left of the mantelpiece you
must call through. Henry William—All
right, papa. (Exit Henry William.) Lucy
—Oh! mamma, don't you hear the noise?
It's quite stunning me! Mater—Noise,
child? I hear none. Peter—Why, the
silly girl has actually got one of the Hall
microphones hooked on to the tail of her
gown. No wonder she is stunned, for I left
a spider spinning his web just over the ap-
paratus as I came in to breakfast. Mater
(unfastening wire)—Ah! that's one of
Charles's monkey tricks, I'll be bound.
Where is the young rascal? Enter house-
maid hurriedly. Housemaid—Oh! if you
please, mum, will you speak to Master
Charles; he's set on the electricity in the
back kitchen, and the knife-machine's
working like mad, and the pump acting at
that rate the cistern's bound to overflow.

Peter—Why, I believe I hear the water
rushing down the stairs now! (Exit to Theo.)
Enter Henry William, Henry William—
Oh, mamma, it's such a lark! I shouted
through to brother George, and asked if he
was all right, and then some strange voice
called back that the drag would start for
Epsom at 10.30 sharp, and that he hoped
Paterfamilias would not forget the champagne
and false noses. Mater—Oh! that's it, is it?
This, then, is the special business that was
to take Joseph to town so early. Which
told you call through, Henry William?
Henry William—The first as you go in,
mamma. Mater (aside)—Ah! that is the
one my husband told me was solely for im-
portant business communications, and must
never be used by any of us. (Enter Peter-
familias in a damp condition.) Peter—
There was an inch of water on the top
landing already, and I was just in time to
save your sewing-machine, my dear, from
complete collapse. You must really not
leave the hand attached to the electro-
dynamic motive wheel when you have done
work! Mater (coldly)—Indeed, and you,
Joseph, should keep your business tele-
phone securely corked. But I am keeping
you from Epsom. The drag starts at 10.30
sharp! Peter (confusedly)—Ah! I am
running down there to-day with Robinson
about a special contract. Mater—For
champagne and false noses, I presume?
Peter—What that fool Robinson has never
said. Mater—Indeed, he has; and I know
all. Go, Joseph, go, and—(she is suddenly
cut short in her speech by the violent
agitation of the "tasimeter" she wears at
her girdle. Why, who can this be coming?
(Examines dial of tasimeter.) The hand
has gone down to zero. It must be that
horrid old bore, Mrs. Peppercock. I won't
see her! (Knock at door heard.) Peter—
I will soon send her away, love. Give me
that photograph on the sideboard, Lucy.
(She hands it to him.) It's the one we
kept in the nursery, you know, my dear,
whilst Frank and Polly had the scarlatina.
I'll wind out a few of Dr. Fell's observa-
tions. (Goes into the hall and turns
handle of phonograph, which at once begins
to emit, in a loud, soft, words to this effect:—
"Remember, above all, to keep the
patients secluded, my dear madam. The
disease is most infectious and easily com-
municated, even to visitors. I will call to-
morrow at this hour.") At this juncture
Mrs. Peppercock is heard beating a quick
retreat from the doorestep. Peter—Thereo,
my love, I've sent her off. Mater—And
now you're off, I suppose, to your dispa-
tcher? Peter—No, really. It will be a
most quiet and serious party. Mater—
Then, if so, you won't object to wear this
pocket photograph (gives it to him). I
shall then be able to judge on your return.
Peter (aside)—What a nuisance! But
there's no help for it. Anything

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two papers may be sent at Book Rate. Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahama, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—

	Via San Francisco	Via Hongkong	Via Brindisi
Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	4
Books & Patterns,	8	8	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.):—

	Letters,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,	Registration,
	20	30	34	8
	4	4	4	8
	12	6	8	8
	8	None	None	None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	12	12	16	None
	None	None	None	None
	4	4	6	6
	6	6	8	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

	Letters,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,	Registration,
	30	34	34	8
	4	4	4	8
	6	6	8	8

to British & Union

West Indies only, 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs. Illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wax, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.—They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but which articles only may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the persons of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, whilst the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. of any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Bookholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Bookholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited & stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound the facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila to the Mails will be delivered free by the Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office." It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between the Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Not-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean, viz., Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which are forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value, to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PATTERNS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will, in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to illegible articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Up to £2	18 cents.
" 25	36 "
" 50	54 "
" 100	72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25	15 cents.
" 50 <td>30 "</td>	30 "

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

April 4, 1879.

Let. Paps.	Let. Paps.
1 regd. Littlefield, L.L.	2
1 H.A.	1
1 Lopez, Maria	1
1 Loring, Col. H.S.	1
1 regd. Lowe, S.S.	1
1 regd. Lumley, John	1
1	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees, or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Adria	2 h	Stewart	Brit.	781	April 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	7th inst.
Ajax	5 c	Kidd	Brit.	1524	April 5	Butterfield & Swire	Amoy & Shanghai	7th inst.
Alice	7 h	Burjo	Ger.	str.	Mar. 1		South Sea Island	
Arratoon Apoor	5 h	Milne	Brit.	1392	April 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	7th inst.
Atholl	3 c	Thomson	Brit.	923	April 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
Bombay	1 h	Johnson	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Charlton	3 h	Webb	Brit.	956	Mar. 31	Ben Hin Chan	Saigon	8th, daylight
Cheong Hook Kian	3 h	Thompson	Brit.	694	April 2	Yuen Fat Hong	Amoy	Saunders' Slip
Dale	5 h	Thebaud	Brit.	614	April 5	Russell & Co.	Bangkok	
Diamond	5 h	Jackson	Brit.	1241	April 5	Butterfield & Swire	Manila	To-day
Diomed	5 h	Young	Brit.	884	April 5	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	London, &c.	8th, daylight
Douglas	5 h	Stopani	Brit.	117	April 1	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Fame	5 h	Egg	Brit.	1775	April 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gloriously	4 c	Munoz	Span.	425	Mar. 27	Remedios & Co.	Manila	K'loon Dock
Marvelles	5 h	Butcher	Brit.	1427	April 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	8th, daylight
Moray	5 h	Wastoby	Brit.	862	April 8	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Namoa	5 h	Walker	Brit.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Norna	2 h	Hyde	Brit.	643	April 3	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	
Fernambuco	5 h	Haydon	Amer.	str.	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Sea Gull	5 c	Reeves	Brit.	1029	Mar. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sunda	4 h	Hawthorne	Chl.	str.	April 4	O. M. S. N. Co.	Canton	To-day
Tung Ting	1 h	Heuer	Brit.	str.	April 4	Russell & Co.		
Zephyr	1 h	Heuer	Brit.	str.	April 4	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels.								
Abbie N. Franklin	4 h	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain		
B. F. Watson	8 c	Hawkins	Amer. bge.	1126	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire	San Francisco	
Black Hawk	8 c	Hoyland	Amer. sh.	1126	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Singapore	
Currie Wyman	7 c	Randall	Amer. bge.	469	Mar. 18	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Charmot	4 c	Trues	Amer. sh.	1333	Jan. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Ciluzum	4 c	Beale	Brit. sh.	1886	Mar. 8	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Coeran	4 h	Amer. sch.		188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Japan	put back
Elizabeth Childs	1 h	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	891	April 1	Wieler & Co.		
Emil Julius	4 c	Jurgensen	Ger. bge.	801	Mar. 23	D. Musso & Co.		
Emilio V.	8 c	Merello	Ital. bge.	724	Mar. 27	Carlowitz & Co.		
Esperance	7 c	Guillon	Fch. bge.	272	Feb. 6	Vogel & Co.		
Formosa	4 c	Burgwardt	Ger. 3m. sc.	295	April 2	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	Cleared
Friedrich	3 c	Bertelsen	Ger. 3m. sc.	383	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	Thionstein	Wanchai Pier
Golden Fleece	4 c	Wiltshire	Brit. bge.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Golden Rule	4 c	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1195	Mar. 18	Captain		
Highlander	4 c	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	Mar. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Jacobine	4 c	Ewer	Ger. bge.	396	Mar. 18	Captain		
Jan Peter	3 c	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	April 3	Order	Chefoo & Newchwang	Cleared
Lota	2 c	McKeon	Brit. bge.	500	Dec. 24	Rozario & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Marquis of Argyll	1 c	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	Singapore	
Nehemiah Gibson	1 c	Chirman	Amer. bge.	1183	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	San Francisco	
Onsida	8 c	Clyma	Brit. sh.	2293	Mar. 15	Captain		
Orange Grove	8 c	Longmuir	Brit. bge.	385	Mar. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Reptable	8 c	Holmes	Amer. sh.	1861	Mar. 17	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	
Stracathro	8 c	Miller	Brit. bge.	1159	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumaride	4 c	Tobiasen	Norw. sh.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumatra	3 c	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Taiwan	4 c	Jessen	Ger. bge.	373	April 9	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Thor. A. Goddard	4 c	Smith	Amer. bge.	682	Jan. 9	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Thomas Fletcher	3 c	Pendleton	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 28	Captain	Bangkok	
Uranos	3 c	Berg	Norw. bge.	490	Mar. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Victory	4 c	Whiting	Brit. bge.	255	April 6	Edward Schellhas & Co.		
W. H. Holcomb	4 c	Dunton	Amer. bge.	953	Mar. 28	Rozario & Co.		Co'stan Dock
WHAMPOA.								
Johann Friedrich		Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 31	Wieler & Co.		
CANTON.								
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	789	April 3	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	6 h	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	17	400	Mar. 19	Chas. F. Hotham
Ely	7 h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3787	14	800	Mar. 15	Henry Cleveland
Juno	7 c	British	corvette	1029	8	400	Mar. 26	James A. Poland
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Mosses	6 h	British	military hospital	2591
Moorhous	7 h	British	gunboat	460	4	80	April 4	W. Carey
Monquillo	K. D.	British	gunboat	495	4	80	Jan. 30	Lt.-Com. G. A. Gray
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	April 4	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Batohy	153	Coulson	G. McEain
Chang	700	Martin	Butterfield & Swire
Kin Shan	457	Bennin, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	...	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiangchow	348	Brown	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Bennin, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Seejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotal	180	...	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-po	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-tung	180	6	60	...
Chung-tung	150	2	40	Chan Li Hu
Li-sho	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sul-tung	160	4	60	J. Calder
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Ting-po	100	3	40	Ching

SHIPPING IN PORT, March 28, 1879.

Arrived from Shanghai
 Christian
 for Tientsin
 Wille

Arrived from Tientsin
 Ling Feng
 Sheikra

Arrived from Shanghai Harbour
 March 28, 1879.

Arrived from Shanghai
 Amazon
 Andry
 Obikang
 Chlo-ge
 City of Santiago
 Diomed
 Flora McDonald
 Genki Maru

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Arrived from Shanghai
 Gleniff
 Hao-san
 Hankow
 H. C. Orsted
 Kiang-ching
 Kiang-tung
 Kiang-yuen
 Orissa
 Pakong
 Sarpedon
 Shanghai
 Tabu-fo
 Tientsin
 Tung Ting
 Yangtze
 Yohau
 Yangning

SAILING VESSELS.

Arrived from Shanghai
 Connaught Ranger
 Edith
 Ella Beatrice
 Forward Ho
 Freeman
 Humboldt
 Irena
 Kaleja
 Leander
 Levi O. Wade
 Magdala
 Maria
 Nourmahal
 Quickstep
 Ta Hongkong
 Therese Behn
 Vesta

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Arrived from Shanghai
 Argus
 Birchvale
 Birker
 Ceres
 Charley

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 5th, 1879.
 At 1090 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Paces.	Highest. Lowest.	Cash.	Chinese Names.
Butcher Meat.					肉食
Bacon, English,	lb.	450	400		來路烟猪
" Ame. Sugar cured,	"	250	220		花旗烟猪
" Focchow,	"	200	180		福州烟猪
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.		160	150		尾龍扒
Beef Corned,	catty	130	120		鹹牛肉
" Roast,	"	140	130		燒牛肉
" Soup,	"	80	70		湯肉
" Steak,	"	140	130		牛腩
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	50	40		牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each		300	270		牛腩
" " corned,		300	20		鹹牛腩
" Head,	"	820	500		牛頭
" Heart,	"	130	120		牛心
" Hump, Salt,	catty	130	120		牛肩
" Feet,	each	50	45		牛脚
" Kidneys,	"	55	45		牛腰
" Tail,	"	100	90		牛尾
" Liver,	catty	70	60		牛肝
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	55	45		牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set		200	500		牛頭
Hams, American,	lb.	300	280		花旗火腿
" Chinese,	"	220	200		金華火腿
" English,	"	350	320		來路火腿
Mutton Chop,	"	170	160		羊腩
" Leg,	"	170	160		羊手
" Shoulder,	"	130	120		羊脚
Pigs' Chittlings,	catty	70	60		猪臟
" Feet,	"	110	100		猪脚
" Fry,	"	120	110		猪雜
" Head,	"	90	80		猪頭
" Heart,	each	60	50		猪心
" Kidneys,	"	90	80		猪腰
" Liver,	lb.	120	110		猪肝
Pork Chop,	catty	160	150		猪牌
" Corned,	"	140	130		鹹猪肉
" Leg,	"	160	150		猪腿
" Fat or Lard,	"	120	110		猪油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set		450	400		羊頭
" Heart,	each	50	40		羊心
" Kidneys,	"	70	60		羊腰
" Liver,	"	140	130		羊肝
Sucking Pigs,	"	\$2.25	\$1.60		猪仔
Suet, Beef,	lb.	120	—		牛油
" Mutton,	"	120	110		生羊油
Sweet Bread,	catty	130	120		牛核
Veal,	"	140	130		牛仔肉
Poultry.					生口
Capons,	catty	200	180		雞
Ducks,	catty	110	100		鴨
Eggs, Hen,	doz.	100	—		雞蛋
" Duck,	"	100	—		鴨蛋
" Salt,	"	100	—		鹹蛋
Fowls,	catty	170	160		雞
Geese,	"	120	110		鵝
Partridges,	each	320	300		鶉
Pigeons,	each	140	130		白鴿
Quail,	"	110	100		白鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton,	"	700	600		省城家兔
Suise,	each	110	100		沙追
Teal,	"	320	300		水鴨
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	500	450		火雞公
" Hen,	"	350	300		火雞母
Fish.					海魚
Bombay Ducks,	per hundred	220	200		肚魚乾
Bream,	catty	80	70		鯽魚
Carp,	"	80	70		鯉魚
Catfish,	"	60	50		赤魚
Codfish, Salt,	"	160	—		鹹魚
Crabs,	"	100	80		蟹
Cuttle Fish,	"	60	50		墨魚
Dace,	"	80	70		土魚
Dog Fish,	"	60	50		跌倒
Eels, Congor,	"	60	50		淡水鱔
" Fresh water	"	120	110		鱖魚
File Fish,	"	80	70		沙魚
Fresh Fish, Large	"	130	—		大鮮魚
" Small	"	60	50		小鮮魚
Garoupa,	"	120	—		石斑
Gudgeon,	"	100	90		白哈
Gurnard,	"	80	80		紅角
Haddock,	"	90	80		黃美
Herrings, fresh	"	80	80		黃澤
" smoked	box	\$1.00	—		鹹魚
King Crab,	each	120	110		生龍蝦
Live Fish,	catty	120	110		生魚
Lobsters,	"	80	70		龍蝦
Maokorel,	"	60	40		池魚
Mullet,	"	90	80		鱖魚
" Red,	"	100	90		紅魚
Oysters,	"	120	110		生蠔
Parrot Fish,	"	120	—		鸚鵡魚
Perch,	"	80	70		頭魚
Pike,	"	110	—		鱸魚
Plaice,	"	80	70		花魚
Pomfret, White	"	90	80		白鯧
Pomfret, Black	"	90	80		黑鯧
Prawns,	"	60	50		龍蝦